



WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY—Light trades and fair weather. Last 24 hours' rainfall .00; temperature, max. 74.3, minimum, 71.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.715—Per Ton \$74.30. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s 7 1-2d. Parity with Centrifugals, \$77 Per Ton.

Established July 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPAN NOW CONTROLS THE YALU ESTUARY

RUSSIA DRIVEN BACK AFTER FIVE DAY'S FIGHTING

The Japanese Inflict Heavy Losses and Capture Enemy's Guns.

St. Petersburg Admits Victory—Japanese Loss Seven Hundred Killed With Russian Losses Much Heavier.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, May 2.—As a result of five days' fighting largely by heavy artillery, the Japanese forces under Baron T. Kuroki crossed the Yalu. The infantry made a gallant charge and drove the Russians from Chintiencheng and Antung where the Russians made two stands. The Japanese loss in the engagement is given as seven hundred, while that of the Russians is over eight hundred killed. The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick firing guns and many rifles and a great quantity of ammunition. They also took twenty Russian officers and many non-commissioned officers and men. The Russian Generals, Zassalitch and Castolinsky, were wounded. The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu river.



General Baron T. Kuroki, in command of the Japanese at the first big battle of the Yalu.

Antung is on the Manchurian side of the Yalu estuary and has previously been described as a place highly fortified and held by the Russians.

According to the above dispatch the Japanese forces are now within thirty miles of the mountain passes.

THE RUSSIAN REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potienky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

An Associated Press mail special to the Advertiser says explanatory of the above:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokio that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the enemy's crossing is no part of General Kuropatkin's tactics. The Russians intend that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force. Kuropatkin's plans in this respect are fully approved here. Of course, the Russians will do all in their power to render the crossing as difficult and expensive as possible, but the first decisive engagement will occur in Manchuria, where the Russians believe they will have all the advantage of position.

SCHMITZ TRYING TO ARBITRATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A three days' truce has been declared in the street-car trouble. Mayor Schmitz is trying to effect a compromise.



SNAPSHOT OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ON THE UNCOMPLETED RAIL-ROAD AROUND THE SOUTHERN PART OF LAKE BAIKAL.

The Siberian Railway extends 7000 miles from Moscow to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, with a division at Harbin. There is only one track, and it is estimated that a force of 25,000 reinforcements could not be moved to Mukden in less than thirty-six days after leaving St. Petersburg.

MEMORIAL HALL IN FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN HONOLULU

Descendants of Early Missionaries Have Project to Acquire "Old Cooke Home" Which Was Brought Around the Horn.

A Memorial Hall located in the first frame building brought from New England around the Horn to Honolulu, which is still standing near the corner of King street and Kawaiahao Lane, was a project favored at the annual meeting of the Cousins Society held on Saturday evening at Punahou Hall. The proposition was advanced by the president, Dr. A. B. Clark, and taken up by several members with enthusiasm, a resolution favoring the matter being unanimously carried. The Hawaiian Historical Society and the Hawaiian Board of Missions will be asked to join in the project.

The frame building spoken of is known now as the "old Cooke house." Near it is the old Chamberlain home, built of coral blocks. It is proposed that both of these buildings be acquired by the three societies, to be used as a joint home for meetings, offices and the preservation of the invaluable archives relating to the missionary development of the Hawaiian Islands.

The meeting was well attended and besides the regular business and literary program, musical and social entertainment was afforded. The musical end of the program had one very unique feature. This was music by an old Hawaiian on what is known in ancient

Hawaii as the "nose-flute," a peculiar reed instrument upon which the player rendered several weird selections by the use of his nostrils instead of his lips. The player was Kaona, formerly of Puna, Hawaii, who is now an inmate of Lunailo Home. He was introduced by Mrs. Weaver, and through an interpreter said that he had been taught to play upon the "nose-flute" by his parents and grandparents, his grandfather having been an expert player. The flute is provided with holes at one end of the instrument which are applied directly to the nostrils. Several finger-holes supply the musical gradations. Kaona's playing was unusually interesting, for it is a form of playing which has almost died out of practice even among the very old Hawaiians. The notes were peculiarly dulcet toned, and the airs were similar to the ancient mele or ois.

A quartette sang effectively and Miss Ada Whitney rendered a vocal solo very prettily. President Clarke broached the Memorial Hall matter as a subject upon which he felt very strongly, and which he had been advocating among members for the past year. He spoke of the old Cooke house, its historic relations and present occupancy, saying that it should be saved if possible, from destruction. He urged that the society take measures to acquire the property and convert it to the use suggested. The Historical Society and Hawaiian

Board, he felt, would also take a favorable view of the matter.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt was called upon to speak of the early missionary movement here and of his impressions of their landing upon the islands. He paid a strong tribute to the Christian fortitude displayed by the vanguard of missionaries. The work done by them in Hawaii stood before the world today as one of the great developments of Christianity, for it was a successful effort. With this great example in view the descendants of these early missionaries would do well to perpetuate their memory in some permanent manner.

W. W. Hall spoke of the time when the Cousins Society was formed, when he was a very small boy. In fact he was one of the youngest of the original members. W. O. Smith spoke in favor of the Memorial Hall proposition, and suggested a junction with the Historical Society and the Hawaiian Board in the matter. He said the power of such an association would be great. He felt it was time to preserve the memories of the early missionaries. In connection with the Memorial Hall he thought the society should endeavor to collect old-time furniture with associations of the early missionaries connected with it. Rev. O. H. Gulick, when asked to speak of the Memorial Hall proposition from the standpoint of the Hawaiian Board, said he could not speak for the Board, although he thought the project was a noble one.

The following motion was presented by W. O. Smith and unanimously adopted: Resolved, that it be the sense of the meeting that the obtaining of such a home as has been suggested would be a desirable move to make, and that the matter be referred to the Board of Directors.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. B. Clark; vice-president, W. R. Castle; Recording and Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert Andrews; Treasurer, Lyle A. Dickey. At the close of the meeting, the company adjourned to the portico where all enjoyed breaking into freshly-picked coconuts and sipping the milk therefrom.

HILL BOATS TO COME HERE SOON

Honolulu Will Be Made a Port of Call.

There is a strong certainty that Hill's big steamers, the Dakota and Minnesota which have been built for the Oriental trade will make Honolulu a port of call. A year or so ago a representative of the Hill interests was in the city and he was reported by a San Francisco correspondent as being opposed to having the steamers come here on the alleged ground that the planters had refused to promise any business to the new line.

A recent visitor to Honolulu, an eastern capitalist who is closely identified with the Hill interests, made the authoritative statement just before leaving recently that he intended to visit the islands next year in either the Minnesota or the Dakota. He denied the statement attributed to one of Hill's representatives that Honolulu would be cut out of the new steamship line, and said that officials high in the service of the Great Northern line had told him that the company intended to make Honolulu a port of call for its new steamers and had invited him to accompany one of the big boats from Seattle to Honolulu.

It was the original intention to run the boats from Seattle to Yokohama, but it is now stated that Manila will be included in the service when the coast-wise shipping laws are extended to the Philippines. Hill has promised a rate of eight dollars per ton from the Atlantic coast to the Philippines, and the rate if the steamers call here will probably be correspondingly low.

The steamer Minnesota has already been completed and will soon be ready for service. Captain John Truebridge of Tacoma is being talked of as likely to command the big liner.

AN OPINION ON DISFRANCHISEMENT

"I felt a little curious about the point raised in regard to the disfranchisement of Testa and Meheula, that the Organic Act meant only such cases where the lowest sentence was a year, and looked it up yesterday," said a prominent member of the Honolulu bar yesterday. "I found that the Organic Act and the authorities were very plain on the subject. The two men are absolutely disfranchised unless pardoned or restored to their civil rights by the president. So far as the pardon and restoration of civil rights are concerned it will take at least nine months to obtain either. That is the rule that has been made by the Department of Justice in such cases, at least nine months are required to intervene between the time of the sentence and the consideration of the pardon, in order that the applicant may have time to show that he has led a good and upright life for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate his fitness for the rights of citizenship again."

Band Notes:

The band will play this forenoon at the combined Kindergarten's May Day festival at Thomas Square. This evening the band will not play at Emma Square, but will play at the farewell dance for the departing soldiers at Camp McKinley given by the Honolulu ladies.